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APPLICATION NO.	Fi	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/667,533		09/22/2003	Francis J. Fry	6930-67263	9932
23643	7590	10/04/2005		EXAM	INER
BARNES & THORNBURG				PEFFLEY, N	IICHAEL F
11 SOUTH MERIDIAN INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3739	

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/667,533	FRY ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Michael Peffley	3739				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
WHIC - Exte afte - If NC - Failt Any	CORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ware to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. tely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 Se	eptember 2003.					
2a)	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.					
3)[Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	33 O.G. 213.				
Disposit	ion of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-13 and 27-37 is/are pending in the a	application.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
′=	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
· —	Claim(s) <u>1-13 and 27-37</u> is/are rejected.						
7)[Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement					
اــا(٥	claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
9)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
44)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11)[]	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action of form P1O-152.				
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents application from the International Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
•	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	or the certified copies flot receive	u.				

Attachment(s)	
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) Other:

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Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the first line of the specification should be amended to reflect the most current status (i.e. US Patent Number) for the parent application.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 10, 11, 27, 28, 31, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marcus et al (5,292,484) in view of the teaching of Lesh et al (6,024,740).

Marcus et al disclose a catheter having an ultrasound transducer for treating tissue. Marcus et al specifically disclose the steps of providing the catheter to a tissue location and oriented in the desired orientation with respect to the tissue (col. 4, line 40 through col. 5, line 22). Marcus et al go on to disclose that after treating, the tissue is again mapped to determine the efficacy of the treatment, and, if more treatment is necessary, the transducer is again oriented such that an effective block (i.e. treatment) may be performed. Marcus et al therefore teach of performing multiple orientation steps for the transducer, but fail to explicitly disclose the steps of varying longitudinal and angular orientations as recited in the instant application claims.

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The examiner maintains that the demands of the particular procedure would dictate the specific orientation of the catheter, and that those demands would obvious result in orientation of the catheter in accordance with the limitations of the application claims. That is, after a single treatment of tissue, if mapping of the heart tissue indicates that tissue located longitudinally from the device requires another treatment, then the catheter would obviously be moved longitudinally as necessary. Similarly, if the catheter were needed to be moved angularly to treat a particular treatment area, then such a move would obviously be made to perform a successful procedure.

The Lesh et al reference is being provided to show that it is generally well known in the art to provide a catheter using ultrasound transducers for the treatment of heart tissue to various tissue locations. In particular, Lesh et al specifically teach that lesions are made at various locations within heart tissue, which locations inherently have different longitudinal and angular directs, and also indicates that multiple treatments may be made at a single site. Again, the examiner maintains that the specific combination of the movements of the transducers (i.e. either longitudinally, angularly or both) would depend on the efficacy of the treatment and the need for further treatment.

To have utilized the Marcus et al device in a procedure with any reasonable orientation of the ultrasound transducers throughout separate applications of energy in a given procedure is deemed to be an obvious consideration for one of ordinary skill in the art and obviously dependent upon the needs of the particular procedure. Moreover, Lesh et al generally teach of the well known multiple orientations of ultrasound

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transducers in a similar procedure thereby inherently arriving at the various combinations of orienting the transducers angularly and longitudinally.

Claims 6-9, 12, 13, 29, 20, 32, 33, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marcus et al ('484) and Lesh et al ('740) as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Ingle et al (6,216,704).

The Marcus et al device, as well as the teaching of Lesh et al, has been addressed in the previous rejection. Marcus et al provides an array of ultrasound transducers, but fails to specifically disclose that the array includes a variable focal length for treating tissue at different depths.

Ingle et al disclose another ultrasound device used to treat tissue. In particular, Ingle et al teach that it is known to provide the ultrasound array with either a fixed focal length or a variable focal length to treat tissue to various depths (see col. 25, lines 10-30 and col. 27, lines 23-33).

To have provided the Marcus et al ultrasound array with a variable focus length to control the treatment depth would have been an obvious modification for one of ordinary skill in the art in view of theteaching of Ingle et al.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Cox et al (6,161,543) disclose another ablation apparatus that uses ultrasound transducers to create lesions at various positions on a tissue surface.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Peffley whose telephone number is (571) 272-4770. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 6am-3pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Peffley
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3739

mp September 29, 2005